

THE FUTURE

IN

English

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مدونة **خواجه**
ترحب بكم
وتتمنى لكم أحلى الأوقات
كل عام وأنتم بخير



للفصل الثاني الإعدادي

General Revision



vocabulary

Unit 1

careful	حريص	top	قمة
break	فسحة / راحة	middle	وسط
the end of	نهاية	ground floor	الطابق الأرضي
floor	طابق	opposite	أمام
walk up	يمعد	next to	بجوار
sports school	مدرسة رياضية	tour	جولة
down stairs	الطابق السفلي	location	موقع
get ready	يستعد	place	مكان
practise	يتدرب	pack (the bag)	يعد الحقيبة
upstairs	الطابق العلوي	show	يبين
bottom	أسفل	of course	بالطبع
fall	يسقط	rules	قواعد
polite	مؤدب	hurt	يؤذي
arrive	يصل	put....up	يرفع يده

Unit 2

famous	مشهور	lighthouse	فئار
statue	تمثال	citadel	قلعة
castle	قلعة	monument	أنكر
pavement	رصيف	museum	متحف
tower	برج	mosque	جامع
king	ملك	popular	محبوب
view	منظر	restaurant	مأعم
wonderful	رائع	weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
protect	يحمي	century	قرن
tourist leaflet	كتيب سياحي	ruler	حاكم
bridge	كوبرى	interrupt	يقاطع
busy	مشغول	earth quake	زلزال
need	يحتاج	traveler	رحالة
a cross	عبر	fort	حصن / قلعة
a long	بعطول	palace	قصر
tour guide	مرشد سياحي	sultan	سلطان

Unit 3

plan	خطة	fossil	حفريّة
grandparents	الأجداد	whale	حوت
hope	يأمل	ring	يرن
countryside	الريف	call	يتصل
Journey	رحلة طويلة	leave	يترك / يغادر
picnic	نزهة	Wadi al-Hitan	وادي الحيتان
temple	معبد	area	منطقة
project	مشروع	western desert	المصحراء الغربية
win	يفوز	UNESCO	اليونسكو
crash	يصطدم	look after	يعتنى به
dark clouds	سحب مظلمة	decide	يقرر
future	المستقبل	Jurassic coast	الساحل الجوراسي
Olympic	الألعاب الأولمبية	count	يعد
message	رسالة	easily	بسهولة
moment	لحظة	sea animal	حيوان بحري
call back	يرد الاتصال		

Unit 4

diving	الغوص	encourage	يشجع
horse riding	ركوب الخيل	agree	يوافق
squash	اسكواش	get tired	يتعب
table tennis	تنس الطاولة	invent	يخترع
won	فاز	work hard	يعمل بجد
seat	مقعد	amazing	مدهش
the Africa Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الإفريقية	university	الجامعة
competition	مسابقة	café	مقهى
final	النهائي	racket	مضرب
nearly	تقريباً	popular	محبوب
the world cup	كأس العالم	worried about	قلق بخصوص
friendly	ودود	practice	يمارس
swimming pool	حمام سباحة	tired	متعب
diving pool	حمام غطس	some one	شخص ما
karate	كارتيه	stadium	استاد
		space	مساحة / مسافة

Unit 5

admire	يحب	lamb	لحم حمل
degree	درجة	medicine	طب / دواء
graduate	يتخرج	famous	مشهور
medal	ميدالية	neighbour	جار
prize	جائزة	pyramids	الأهرامات
engineer	مهندس	the red sea	البحر المتوسط
newspaper	جريدة	date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد
successful	ناجح	place of birth	محل الميلاد
busy	مشغول	professor	أستاذ جامعي
writer	كاتب	interests	اهتمامات
thief	لص	teach	يدرس
compete	يتنافس	math	رياضيات
competition	منافسة	mountain	جبل
different	مختلف	facts	حقائق
difference	اختلاف	accident	حادثة

Unit 6

Antarctica	القارة القطبية	historical	تاريخي
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	quiet	هادئ
tribe	قبيلة	low	منخفض
desert	صحراء	antiquities	أثار قديمة
snow	الجليد	sight seeing	مشاهدة المعالم السياحية
ice	ثلج	felucca	فلوكة
melt	يدوب	The Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري
dry	جاف	statues	تماثيل
rain	مطر	coins	عملات
beach	شاطئ	outdoor	في الخارج
group	مجموعة	look like	يشبه
area	منطقة	pay	يدفع
warm	دافئ	leather	جلد
fishing	صيد السمك	nationality	جنسية
dive	يقفلس	jewellery	مجوهرات
camping	يعكس		

Unit 7

programme	برنامج	laugh	يضحك
news	الأخبار	comedy	كوميديا
nature	طبيعة	recommend	يوصي
tonight	الليلة	interesting	شيق
Around the world	حول العالم	situation	موقف
die	يموت	take turns	يتبادل
except	يتوقع	opinion	الآراء
Episodes	حلقات	university student	طالب جامعي
documentary	وثائقي	amazing	مدهش / عجيب
information	معلومات	quiz show	برنامج انجاز
irrigate	يسقي / يروي	expect	فيما عدا
least	الأقل	tonight	الليلة

Unit 8

report	تقرير	save	ينقذ
brave	شجاع	belong to	يخص
firefighter	رجل المظلي	river	نهر
Fire brigade	المظلي	pool	حمام سباحة
smoke	دخان	parents	الوالدين
storm	عاصفة	the police	الشرطة
suddenly	فجأة	swimmer	سباح
empty	فارغ	flood	فيضان
wind	رياح	cry	يبكي
weather	طقس	True	صحيح
rescue	ينقذ	gun	مسدس / بندقية
text message	رسالة نصية	last night	الليلة الماضية
easier	أكثر سهولة	realize	يدرك
little boy	ولد صغير	village	قرية
by the sea	بجوار / بالقرب من البحر	beginning	بداية
regularly	بانتظام	messenger	رسول
pigeon	حمامة	communicate	يتصل / يتواصل
envelope	مظروف الخطاب	earlier	مبكراً
afraid	خائف	put out	يطفىء حريق

Unit 9

send	يرسل
e-mail	بريد إلكتروني
text	نص
message	رسالة
communication	اتصال
air mail	بريد جوي
pigeons	حمام مائل
telegram	تليفراف
invention	اختراع
letter	رسالة
envelope	غلاف
skin	جلد
transport	نقل

century	قرن
realize	يدرك
electricity	كهرباء
free time	وقت فراغ
company	شركة
online	متصل بالنت
useful	مفيد
instead	بدلاً من
distance	مسافة
reason for	سبب
advantages	مميزات
disadvantages	عيوب
architect	مهندس معماري



Verbs

Present	Past	P.P	Meaning
talk	talked	talked	يتحدث
move to	moved	moved	ينتقل إلى
meet	met	met	يقابل
hope	hoped	hoped	يأمل
travel	travelled	travelled	يسافر
learn	learned / leant	learned / leant	يتعلم
complete	completed	completed	يكمل
stay	stayed	stayed	يقيم
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
find	found	found	يشترى
think	thought	thought	يفكر - يعتقد
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
have	had	had	يمتلك
sleep	slept	slept	ينام

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know	knew	knew	يعرف
think	thought	thought	يفكر - يعتقد
fly	flew	flown	يعطير
tidy	tidied	tidied	يرتب
run	ran	run	يجري
mean	meant	meant	يعنى
tell	told	told	يخبر
leave	left	left	يخبر
find	found	found	يجد
hold	held	held	يمسك
sink	sank	sunk	يفوس
swim	swam	swum	يسبح - يعموم
shine	shone	shone	تسنع
fall	fell	fallen	ينخفض
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع - يشرق
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	يبال
make	made	made	يصنع
sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط
drive	drove	driven	يقود
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
win	won	won	يفوز
put	put	put	يضع
say	said	said	يقول
reply	replied	replied	يرد
take	took	taken	يأخذ
give	gave	given	يعطي
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
stand	stood	stood	يتقف
try	tried	tried	يحاول
shop	shopped	shopped	يتسوق
drink	drank	drank	يشرب
water	watered	watered	يروي

sit	sat	sat	يجلس
start	started	started	يبدأ
help	helped	helped	يساعد
send	sent	sent	يرسل
build	built	built	يبني
use	used	used	يستخدم
guess	guessed	guessed	يخمن
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع - ينمو
decide	decided	decided	يقرر
lay (eggs)	laid	laid	تضع البيض
kill	killed	killed	يقتل
feed	fed	fed	يفذي
read	read	read	يقرأ
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ بـ
catch	caught	caught	يلحق بـ
stop	stopped	stopped	يتوقف
bury	buried	buried	يدفن
transport	transported	transported	ينقل
pull	pulled	pulled	يشد - يسحب
lift	lifted	lifted	يرفع
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
write	wrote	written	يكتب
prefer	preferred	preferred	يفضل
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
spell	spelled	spelled	يتهجى
smell	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt	يشم
taste	tasted	tasted	يتذوق
see	saw	seen	يرى
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
study	studied	studied	يلدرس
boil	boiled	boiled	يفلى
borrow	borrowed	borrowed	يستعير



ولاحظ جيداً ما يلي:

- نستخدم (did) في السؤال إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد آخر.
- نستخدم (didn't) في النفي إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد آخر.
- بعد (did) أو (didn't) نستخدم فعل في صيغة المصدر (أي بدون إضافات).
- الفعل الذي ينتهي بالحر (-y) وقبله حرف ساكن ، يُحذف ال (-y) ويضاف للفعل (ied).

Study → stud**ied**

worry → worr**ied**

Key words الكلمات الدالة عليه

yesterday

أمس

.....ago

منذمضي

When I was (young)

عندما كنت صغيراً

last.....

.....الماضي

in

.....في عام

Examples:

- Salah al-Din al-Ayouby **built** the Citadel to protect Cairo. (اثبات)
- I **didn't buy** a new notebook. (نفي)
- Did you **watch** TV last night? ⇨ Yes, **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
(سؤال بمعنى هل) والإجابة المختصرة عنه بالإثبات والنفي.
- What time **did** you **go** to bed?
(سؤال بأداة استفهام)

صيغة التعبير عن المستقبل Future forms

1 (be) going to

Form تكوينه

(am/ is / are) + going to + inf.

- We're **going to have** a picnic.

Use استخدامه

● تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن المستقبل في الحالات التالية:

1. للتعبير عن خطط أو أشياء ننوي فعلها في المستقبل ، مثل:
- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (تم اتخاذ القرار من قبل)
2. للتعبير عن أشياء من المتوقع حدوثها لوجود دليل عليها (تنبؤ بدليل):
- Hassan **is playing well**. He's **going to win** the game.

↓ ↓
(دليل) (تنبؤ)

The present perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

Use استخدام

- تذكر أننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وله صلة بالوقت الحاضر (إما أنه انتهى وله تأثير الآن، أو ما زال يحدث).
- Magda's uncle **has worked** in Germany.
- He **has visited** many countries.
- ويراعى عدم ذكر وقت حدوث الفعل عند استخدام زمن المضارع التام، فإذا أردنا ذكر وقت حدوث نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط.
- My uncle and aunt **have written** me an email. (مضارع تام)
- They **wrote** it yesterday. (ماضي بسيط لأننا ذكرنا وقت حدوث الفعل)

Form تكوينه

يتكون زمن المضارع التام من:

(have / has) + past participle التصريف الثالث

للحظ الفرق بين:

(have / has) + **gone** & (have / has) + **been**

- Ahmed **has gone** to England. (ذهب إلى إنجلترا وما زال هناك)
- Ahmed **has been** to England. (زار إنجلترا وعاد منها)

The present perfect tense with ever and never

زمن المضارع التام باستخدام ever & never

Use استخدام

- تذكر أننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي وله تأثير في الوقت الحاضر (خبرة سابقة):
- My brother **has learned** driving. (أحدث هنا انتهى ولكن له تأثير على الوقت الحاضر وهو أنه الآن يستطيع القيادة)
- I **ve eaten** fish by the beach. } مواقف ولحظات سابقة
- I **haven't been** to Dubai. }

Form تكوينه

تذكر أن زمن المضارع التام يتكون من:

(have / has) + past participle التصريف الثالث

Key words الكلمات الدالة عليه

من الكلمات التي تدل على زمن المضارع التام:

ever في أي وقت مضى

never أبداً

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- 1 ever** تستخدم (ever) في الأسئلة بمعنى (هل)، وتوضع قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل.
 (توضع قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل)
 - Have you **ever been** to the desert?
- 2 never** تستخدم (never) في الجمل المنفية ولا يستخدم معها صيغة نفي أخرى.
 (وتوضع أيضا قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل).
 - He's **never ridden** a camel and he's **never seen** the sea.
 (والمعنى: لم يسبق له فعل ذلك من قبل)

The present perfect tense with just, yet or already

زمن المضارع التام باستخدام already / yet / just

Use استخدامه

- تذكر أننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى من وقت قصير مضى (أو انتهى في الماضي وله تأثير على الوقت الحاضر).
- Hello! Have you **just arrived**?

Form تكوينه

تذكر أن زمن المضارع التام يتكون من:

(have / has) + past participle التصريف الثالث

Key words

الكلمات الدالة عليه

من الكلمات التي تدل على زمن المضارع التام:

just

(حالا من وقت قصير مضى)

already

سابقا، بالفعل

yet

حتى الآن

1 just

تعبير عن شيء حدث منذ وقت قصير، من لحظات أو دقائق قليلة.

وتستخدم (just) بين have / has والتصريف الثالث للفعل:

- We had a great holiday. We've **just arrived** home.

2 already

تعبير عن شيء حدث وانتهى قبل الوقت المتوقع له.

وتستخدم (already) بين have / has والتصريف الثالث للفعل، أو يمكن وضعها في نهاية الجملة.

- I **have already had** lunch.

3 yet

تعبير عن شيء من المتوقع حدوثه.

وتستخدم (yet) في نهاية سؤال معناه (هل)، أو في نهاية الجمل المنفية، مثل:

- Have you **finished** your homework **yet**?

- I **haven't had** my breakfast **yet**.

The present perfect tense with for or since

زمن المضارع التام باستخدام since & for

Use استخدام

تذكر أننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي وله تأثير في الوقت الحاضر:

- I **have studied** English **since** I was six.

Form تكوينه

تذكر أن زمن المضارع التام يتكون من:

(have / has) + past participle التصريف الثالث

Key words الكلمات الدالة عليه

من الكلمات التي تدل على زمن المضارع التام:

for لمدة

since منذ

ولكن واحدة منهما استخدام مختلف ، كما يلي:

- My uncle **had lived** in England { **for** ten years.
يأتي بعد for المدة التي استغرقها الحدث.
since 2007.
يأتي بعد since نقطة بداية الحدث.

For + المدة التي استغرقها الحدث	Since + نقطة بداية الحدث
<div>for</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> two hours a week 2 days 4 months ten years a long time 	<div>since</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 o'clock last week Saturday July 2007 I was six.
	يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط بعد since

- I've studied English { **for** eight years.
since I was six.

- He **has lived** here { **for** 12 years.
since 2006.

تذكر أننا لا نحدد أبداً وقت حدوث الفعل مع زمن المضارع التام ولكن فقط نذكر نقطة البداية أو المدة التي استغرقها الحدث ، وإذا أردنا تحديد وقت حدوث الفعل نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط.

- My uncle **has lived** in England **for ten years**. He **moved** there ten years **ago**.

Used to.....

Use

استخدام

- تستخدم صيغة (used to) للتعبير عن عادات كانت تحدث في الماضي ، ولكنها الآن لم تعد تحدث.

Form

تكوينها

- تتكون صيغة (used to) كما يلي:

1

Affirmative الإثبات

Used to + مصدر الفعل

- My father **used to work** in a bank, but now he doesn't.

2

Negative النفي

Did not (=didn't) use to + مصدر الفعل

- I **didn't use to like** salad when I was younger, but I do now.

3

Yes / No Question

الأسئلة بمعنى (هل)

Did + فاعل + use to + مصدر الفعل

- **Did** your mother **use to read** to you when you were younger?

4

Wh- Questions

أسئلة بأداة استفهام

Did + فاعل + use to + مصدر الفعل

- Where **did** you **use to live** before you moved here?

⇒ We **used to live** in a village.

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ترحب بكم
وتتمنى لكم أحلى الأوقات
كل عام وأنتم بخير



Language Functions

Describing (giving) locations

وصف المواقع بمبنى

تذكر عند وصف المواقع بمبنى، استخدم حروف الجر والظروف الدالة على المكان كما في التعبيرات التالية:

- on the ground / first / second floor في الطابق الـ
- at the bottom of the stairs أسفل السلم
- at the end of the corridor في نهاية الممر (الطريقة)
-upstairs في الطابق العلوي
- at the top of the stairs أعلى السلم
- next to the (library) بجوار (المكتبة)
- opposite the (laboratory) أمام ، مواجه لـ ... (المعمل)
- in the middle في الوسط ، في المنتصف
-downstairs في الطابق السفلي
- on the (right / left) على الـ (يمين / شمال)

Interrupting someone

مقاطعة شخص في الحديث

تذكر أنه عند مقاطعة حديث شخص (عند الاضطراب لذلك) يجب أن نستأذن أو نعتذر بإحدى الصيغ التالية:

- Excuse me. معذرة
- Can I ask a question? هل يمكنني أن أسأل سؤالاً؟
- Can I just ask? هل يمكن أن أسأل فقط؟
- I'm sorry to interrupt, but أعتذر عن مقاطعتك ، ولكن

Making arrangements on the phone

عمل ترتيبات عبر الهاتف

تذكر التعبيرات التالية والتي تستخدم عند عمل مكالمات تليفونية:

- Hello. (Huda) speaking. أهلاً ، (هدى) تتحدث.
- Is (salma) there, please? هل (سلمى) موجودة من فضلك؟
- Who's speaking, please? من المتحدث من فضلك؟
- May I speak to (Salma), please? هل يمكنني التحدث إلى (سلمى) من فضلك؟
- Yes, just a moment, please. نعم لحظة فقط من فضلك.
- No, I'm sorry, (Salma) isn't here at the moment. لا ، متأسف (سلمى) ليست موجودة الآن.
- Can I take a message? هل يمكنني أن ألتقي رسالة؟
- Can you ask (Salma) to phone me, please? هل يمكن أن تطلبني من (سلمى) أن تتصل بي من فضلك؟
- Thank you for calling back! شكراً لك لرد الاتصال (الاتصال مرة ثانية)

Asking for clarification طلب التوضيح

تذكر ما يقال عند طلب توضيح الكلام:

- sorry, could you say that again, please?
معذرة ، هل يمكنك أن تقول ذلك مرة أخرى من فضلك؟
- Do you mean (you want to...)?
هل تقصد (أنك تريد أن...)?
- What do you mean?
ماذا تقصد؟
- Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
معذرة ، هل يمكنك أن تكرر ذلك من فضلك؟
- Is that what you mean?
هل هذا ما تقصده؟

Expressing clarification and understanding

التعبير عن التوضيح والفهم

وتذكر عند توضيح المعلومة نقول:

- That's right.
هذا صحيح.
- Yes, that's what I mean.
نعم ، هذا ما أقصده.
- I see. (= I understand.)
أما إذا فهمنا كلام الشخص الذي نحدثه ، فيمكن أن نقول:

Giving and asking for recommendations طلب وإعطاء توصيات

للتوصية بمشاهدة برنامج (أي لترشيح البرنامج لشخص ليشاهده) نقول مثلاً:

- I recommend that we watch a quiz show.
أرشح (أوصي بـ) مسابقة المعلومات لمشاهدتها.
- Let's watch the film.
هيا نشاهد الفيلم.
- Shall we watch the comedy?
ولطلب التوصية من شخص نسأل مثلاً:
هل سنشاهد البرنامج الكوميدي؟
- Would you recommend it? Why? / Why not?
هل ترشحه (توصي به)؟ ولماذا أو ولم لا؟
- I would / wouldn't recommend it.
والإجابة تكون:

Responding to recommendations الرد على التوصيات

وعندما يوصينا شخص ما بمشاهدة شيء ما في التلفزيون ، تكون الإجابة كما يلي:

Accepting القبول	Declining الرفض
• Yes, let's watch that.	• I'd rather watch a film.
• I like the sound of that.	• I don't like the sound of that.
• It sounds great/interesting.	• It sounds boring.

Talking about the news

الحديث عن الأخبار

تذكر ما يقال عند مناقشة ما تم تداوله من أخبار:

- Have you heard what happened (to my brother)?
هل سمعت بما حدث (لأخي)?
- Did I tell you about (what happened last week)?
هل أخبرتك (بما حدث الأسبوع الماضي)?
- I believe (he gave prizes).
أعتقد أنه (أعطى جوائز).
- Is it true that (Omar won a prize)?
هل صحيح أن (عمر فاز بجائزة)?
- They say (there's going to be a storm).
إنهم يقولون أنه (سيكون هناك عاصفة).

Responding to news

الرد على سماع الأخبار

وتذكر الرد على العبارات السابقة:

- I didn't know that.
لم أكن أعرف ذلك.
- I heard about that.
لقد سمعت عن ذلك.
- Tell me more.
أخبرني بالمزيد (من المعلومات).

Saying dates and times

قراءة التواريخ والأوقات

تذكر حروف الجر المستخدمة في التعبيرات الخاصة بالتواريخ والأوقات ، كما يلي:

- In the 1900s,
في بداية القرن العشرين
- (About) 90 years ago,
منذ حوالي تسعين عاماً مضت
- Before / after 1935,
قبل / بعد عام ١٩٣٥
- In the 1940s,
في فترة الأربعينات
- (About) ten years later,
بعد ذلك بحوالي عشر سنين
- In 1955
في عام ١٩٥٥



General Exercises



لصوص الاستماع الخاصة بالسؤال الأول والثاني صفحة ٧٧

السؤال الأول في ورقة الامتحان

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1** 1- Where does Seif go?
 a) To the club b) To the library c) To the bakery d) To a large school
 2- How many classrooms are there in Seif's school?
 a) 5 b) 15 c) 50 d) 55
 3- Which subject do they study in the laboratory?
 a) Science b) English c) Arabic d) Maths

- 2** 1- What is your favourite place?
 a) Lake Nasser b) Aswan c) Cairo d) Giza
 2- When did you go camping?
 a) Last month b) Last year c) Last weekend d) Yesterday
 3- Where did you play football?
 a) In the lake b) In the river c) On the beach d) In the club

- 3** 1- How old is Karim?
 a) 11 b) 12 c) 13 d) 14
 2- What has Karim got?
 a) A flower b) A medal c) A prize d) A degree
 3- Where did the child fall?
 a) In the pool b) In the hole c) In the canal d) In the river

- 4** 1- Where is the Cairo Tower?
 a) In Cairo b) In port-Said c) In Alexandria d) In Tanta
 2- How long did it take to build?
 a) Four years b) Five years c) Six years d) Eight years
 3- How tall is the Cairo Tower?
 a) 178 m b) 168 m c) 187 m d) 197 m

- 5** 1- Where does Fort Qaitbey stand?
 a) On a school b) On an island c) In the sea d) In the river
 2- Who built the fort?
 a) King Salah al-Din b) King Farouk c) King Abbass II d) Sultan Qaitbey
 3- When was the Fort built?
 a) In 1480 b) In 1470 c) In 1490 d) In 1450

The Future Exams **New Hello! ②**

السؤال الثاني في ورقة الامتحان ٢

② Listen and answer the following questions:

- 1** 1- What place did you visit?
2- How far is Qasr Qaroun from Fayoum?
3- Where can we walk along?

- 2** 1- What have you watched?
2- What is this programme about?
3- What was this week's episode about?

- 3** 1- Where do Huda want them to go?
2- When did Lama last play squash?
3- Is squash difficult?

- 4** 1- What has happened at the house?
2- Where is the village?
3- What number did the neighbour phone?

- 5** 1- What does Ali like?
2- What Ali doing now?
3- Why can't Ali play tennis now?

السؤال الثالث في ورقة الامتحان ٢

③ Complete the following dialogue:

1 A teacher is talking about the Muntazah palace:

Teacher: Today, we'll talk about the Muntazah palace.

Student: Excuse me, (1) I ask you a question? Where is it?

Teacher: It is (2) the sea in Alexandria.

Student: (3) built it.

Teacher: King Abbas II (4) this as a home for himself.

Student: Thank you very much.

2 Ahmed and Tamer's friend has had an accident.

Ahmed : Good morning, Tamer. Have you (1)
What happened to our friend, Ali.

Tamer : Good morning, Ahmed. No, I (2)

Ahmed : He has just had an accident.

Tamer : Tell me (3)

Ahmed : He broke his leg and went to hospital.

Tamer : Let's (4)

3 Self is meeting a tourist.

Self : Is this your first (1)to Egypt?

Tourist : No, it is the second time.

Self : What (2)have you visited in Egypt?

Tourist : I have visited the Pyramids, the sphinx and the (3)Museum.

Self : Have you (4)on the Nile.

Tourist : No, I haven't. but I have sailed on the Red Sea.

4 All recommends Nasser a book to read.

Nasser : I have just finished school. What thing would you

(1)me to do in my free time?

Ali : I recommend you to (2)this book.

Nasser : What is it about?

Ali : It is about the (3)and disadvantages of social media.

Nasser : Why would you recommend it?

Ali : It is very (4)

5 Ahmed introduces his cousin to Samy.

Ahmed : Samy, Have you met my cousin, Ali?

Ali : Pleased to (1)you, Samy.

Ahmed : Pleased to meet you, (2)Ali. why didn't I see you (3)?

Ali : Because I have lived in the USA all my life with my family.

Ahmed : (4)did you arrive in Egypt?

Ali : Last week.

6 Huda is asking Samah about her father's job.

Huda : Hwat does your father do?

Samah : He is a doctor.

Huda : (1)does he work?

Samah : In a (2)

Huda : How does he help his (3)?

Samah : He (4)them and gives them medicine.

7 Mohammed is calling Hatem at home.

Mohammed : Hello. Is Hatem there, please?

Ahmed : No, I'm sorry, he isn't here at the (1) Who's speaking, please.

Mohammed : It's Mohammed, (2)time will Hatem be home?

Ahmed : He'll be home at six. Can I take a (3)?

Mohammed : Yes, please. Can you (4)Hatem to phone me tonight?

Ahmed : Ok. I'll do that goodbye.

Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1) Ahmed : Who's speaking, please?

Sameh :

2) Ali :

Hay : Don't worry. Swimming isn't difficult.

1) Self : I recommend that we read a history book.

Hager :

2) Ziad :

Youssef : Sorry, can you repeat that, please.

Ziad : I ask you about the lighthouse of Alexandria.

1) Ahmed : How do you do?

A new friend :

2) Essam :

Adel : Who's speaking, please?

1) Ahmed : Let's play now.

Sameh :

Ahmed : Oh, Come on, it'll be fun.

2) Sara :

Somaia : No, I didn't know about the fire.

1) Emad : When were you born?

Rafaat :

2) A new student :

Ziad : The toilet is next to the gym.

1) Reham : Let's watch the film.

Sarah :

2) Nagwa : Sorry, Amira isn't here.

Fatma :

Nagwa : I think she will be home at five.

1) Tamer : Have you heard what happened to my brother?

Hanan :

Tamer : He broke his arm yesterday.

2) Ziad :

Amir : I was excited because Al-Ahli won the match.

⑤ Read the following, then answer the questions:

Egypt is full of interesting and beautiful places you can visit. The Red Sea is one of these beautiful places. It has a lot of tourist attractions like Hurghada, Al-Quseir and Marsa Alam, etc. When you go to the Red Sea, you can find cheap hotels. You can do a lot of activities such as swimming, diving, fishing, playing tennis, etc. We should, as Egyptians, encourage tourism inside Egypt for two reasons, first to know our beautiful country, Second, for the good of Egypt. The tourists from all over the world know our tourist attractions well. So, they come to visit them and to enjoy our fine weather.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is Egypt full of?
- 2- What are the tourist attractions in the Red Sea?
- 3- Where can you find cheap hotels?

B: Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- 4- Tourists from allvisit Egypt.
a) **villages** b) **towns** c) **cities** d) **countries**
- 5- Tourists come to Egypt because theyits fine weather.
a) **use** b) **like** c) **visit** d) **encourage**

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes and it does not get tired. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots can even know words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. The first real robot was made in 1961. It looked like a very big arm. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is a robot?
- 2- Why does not a robot get tired?
- 3- Do you think robots will do all jobs instead of man?

B: Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- 4- The write says that robots can be used to
a) **make cars** b) **wash clothes** c) **speak** d) **make mistakes**
- 5- The first real robot was made in
a) **2000** b) **1900** c) **2003** d) **1961**

The Future Exams New Hello! ②

Saturday is our day to clean, but Grandpa turns work into fun. We like to sing when we dust. We like to dance when we mop. We clean the car together. We do the wash together. We both wear our caps. When we are finished, we hurry to the shops. We buy food. Grandpa lets me pick the fruits that I like best. We carry the food home. Grandpa tells stories while we walk.

At night, our work is done. Friends come to visit us. We cook dinner. We sing and dance. I love my Grandpa very much.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What does the writer do on Saturday?
- 2- What do they wear during work?
- 3- Why do you think the writer loves his Grandpa?

B: Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- 4- Grandpa lets the writer
 a) **dance** b) **pick the fruits** c) **wear our caps** d) **buy food**
- 5- While they walk, Grandpa
 a) **cleans** b) **works** c) **eats** d) **tells stories**

Salma would start her first day of school. She needed a new school bag. Her school bag from last year was not good. She went to the shops with her parents and began searching. Her mom suggested a bag with flowers. Her dad suggested a bag without pictures. At last she found a nice school bag. It had several pockets to hold all her school things. It was also made of strong material. The bag was pink. She told her parents that she liked that bag. They paid for the bag and Salam carried it home happily. She was very excited.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did Salma need?
- 2- What did her mom suggest?
- 3- What does the underlined word "It" refer to?

B: Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- 4- Salma's dad suggested a school bag without
 a) **flowers** b) **pictures** c) **pockets** d) **colours**
- 5- The school bag was made of amaterial.
 a) **good** b) **weak** c) **bad** d) **old**

6 A) Put the events into the correct order:

- ☐ Crusoe walked around the island, he found a beautiful valley.
- ☐ He built a small raft.
- ☐ The pirates took Crusoe and the other sailors to Morocco.
- ☐ After some days in the small boat, a ship sailed by.

- ☐ Crusoe found some orange and lemon trees in a beautiful valley.
- ☐ He built a strong fort where he could live.
- ☐ He was very unhappy and he wanted to escape.
- ☐ When Crusoe was 18, he went to London.

- ☐ The captain made a special meal for Crusoe.
- ☐ Crusoe sailed to Guinea.
- ☐ Crusoe found a compass and a telescope.
- ☐ Crusoe and Friday thought of a plan to save the prisoner.

- ☐ Crusoe found some rice, cheese and meat on the ship before it sank.
- ☐ Some sailors brought three prisoners from the ship.
- ☐ Crusoe and Friday rescued Friday's father.
- ☐ Some pirates took the ship.

- ☐ Crusoe decided to build a second house.
- ☐ They captured the mutineers.
- ☐ Crusoe woke up on the beach.
- ☐ Friday wanted to be Crusoe's slave.

- ☐ Crusoe built a strong fort to live in.
- ☐ The prisoner escaped and ran up the beach.
- ☐ The ship left London.
- ☐ Crouse married and had three children.

- ☐ The people who took the English captain were mutineers.
- ☐ When the ship arrived in Guinea, Crusoe sold his goods.
- ☐ Crusoe caught more goats and made cheese from the milk.
- ☐ Crusoe caught a beautiful parrot and taught it to say some words.

B) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did Crusoe find on the Spanish ship?
- 2- Why did Crusoe leave the mutineers on the island?
- 3- How do you think Crusoe felt when he saw the English ship?
- 4- Do you think Crusoe was a brave man?
- 5- Where did Crusoe find a fire and a man's bones?
- 6- How did Crusoe feel when he saw the dangerous men?
- 7- Do you think it was a good idea for Crusoe to climb into a ship that was sinking? Why? Why not?
- 8- Why did Crusoe feel sad when he left the island at the end?
- 9- How did Crusoe sail to the Spanish ship?
- 10- How did Crusoe feel when he left the island?
- 11- Do you think Friday enjoyed living in England?
- 12- Why do you think Crusoe decided to leave Brazil and become a trader again?
- 13- What did Crusoe hear while he was walking on a hill?
- 14- Why did Crusoe decide to visit the island again?
- 15- What kind of goods do you think Crusoe bought to sell in Africa?
- 16- Why do you think Crusoe decide to build a second house?
- 17- Why did Friday run back to the fort one day?
- 18- How did Crusoe have meat on the island?
- 19- Why was Crusoe afraid when he saw the man's footprint on the beach?
- 20- In what way was Crusoe's telescope useful?
- 21- Crusoe and Friday were brave. How?
- 22- Why did Crusoe's ship sink?
- 23- Crusoe had a telescope, a compass and some tools. Which of these things do you think was the most useful? Why?
- 24- Do you think Crusoe will ever leave the island and return to England? Why/ Why not?
- 25- Why did Crusoe make his fort stronger?
- 26- Why didn't Crusoe make Friday his slave?
- 27- What kind of goods do you think Crusoe bought to sell in Africa?
- 28- How do you think Crusoe felt when he saw the English ship?


7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- Muslims go to pray in a
a) laboratory b) mosque c) church d) school
- 2- I'm going to take ato the desert.
a) voyage b) corridor c) gym d) trip
- 3- We are finished, wego now.
a) must b) can c) can't d) mustn't
- 4- I have done my homework
a) yet b) never c) already d) for
- 5- The team has played lots of footballat the Cairo international Stadium.
a) matches b) programmes c) messages d) machines
- 6- Ahmedterrifying whale in the sea yesterday.
a) seeing b) sees c) see d) saw
- 7- I saw the girlbought the books.
a) who b) which c) where d) when
- 8- Most women like to have
a) guns b) jewellery c) boats d) information
- 9- We must bewhen we are in the laboratory.
a) unhealthy b) ill c) careless d) careful
- 10- I didn'tto play squash when I was young.
a) using b) use c) used d) used to
- 11- Heand broke his leg badly.
a) fell over b) went over c) woke up d) got up
- 12- My favourite TVis a nature programme.
a) comedy b) documentary c) programme d) news
- 13- She hasto France. She's still there.
a) gone b) been c) goes d) is
- 14- I visited Luxor Temple last week. It was an amazing
a) experiment b) experience c) film d) accident
- 15- Our team is playing well. Itwin the match.
a) is going b) is going to c) will d) mustn't
- 16- Go upstairs. Ahmed is on the second
a) stairs b) down stairs c) upstairs d) floor
- 17- Wimbledon is a place in Londonyou can watch tennis every summer.
a) who b) which c) that d) where
- 18- Classroom 2 is at theof the stairs.
a) opposite b) bottom c) next d) middle

The Future Exams New Hello! ②

- 19- I usually visit ancient
 a) **sides** b) **websites** c) **seats** d) **sites**
- 20- Youstay in this café after 12:00 a.m because it closes at that time.
 a) **can** b) **can't** c) **must** d) **will**
- 21- Seif has done well in his life, so he is
 a) **clever** b) **famous** c) **successful** d) **ill**
- 22- Lunchvery good yesterday.
 a) **is** b) **was** c) **are** d) **were**
- 23- I have studied English8 years.
 a) **for** b) **since** c) **already** d) **yet**
- 24- I'm late. Perhaps Itake a taxi.
 a) **going to** b) **will** c) **an going to** d) **won't**
- 25- In a, 23% of internet users in Egypt use their mobile phones to go online.
 a) **research** b) **reason** c) **site** d) **survey**
- 26- Have you cooked the food?
 a) **just** b) **yet** c) **never** d) **since**
- 27- In the comedy, you can laugh at thestories.
 a) **silly** b) **funny** c) **unhappy** d) **boring**
- 28- This is the mantook the woman's mobile.
 a) **which** b) **where** c) **what** d) **who**
- 29- When the tourists come to Egypt, theyin hotels.
 a) **write** b) **stay** c) **take** d) **carry**
- 30- I hope Ibe a doctor.
 a) **am going to** b) **going** c) **going to** d) **will**
- 31- This palace has two towers and higharound it.
 a) **roads** b) **walls** c) **streets** d) **rivers**
- 32- Youplay with knives.
 a) **mustn't** b) **must** c) **can** d) **will**
- 33- Youwash fruit before you eat it.
 a) **mustn't** b) **must** c) **can't** d) **are**
- 34- We always go on journeys to the
 a) **picnic** b) **restaurant** c) **weekend** d) **countryside**
- 35- Did you "New Hello" last year?
 a) **studied** b) **studies** c) **studying** d) **study**
- 36- Hager alwayswell in exams.
 a) **plays** b) **does** c) **comes** d) **swims**
- 37- Professor Wageeh has got a lot offor his studies.
 a) **graduates** b) **prizes** c) **universities** d) **sweets**

① **Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences on:**

"TV programmes"

.....

.....

.....

"Your favourite sport"

.....

.....

.....

"A description of sports"

.....

.....

.....

"Your hero"

.....

.....

.....

"Cairo International Stadium"

.....

.....

.....

"Your school"

.....

.....

.....

"The next weekend"

.....

.....

.....

② **Write an email of SIX (6) sentences to your cousin, Doaa:**

Your plans for the next weekend (Your name is Ali)

.....

.....

.....